Biological International Shipments or Hand carry Questions to Ask

Exports

1. Will this item be for a prohibited end use like creation of weapons of mass destruction or use by a foreign military
    a. Yes, transaction must stop and alert campus export control and authorities.
    b. No, proceed to next step
2. What country is it shipping to? Is it an embargoed country? http://www.treasury.gov/about/organizational-structure/offices/Pages/Office-of-Foreign-Assets-Control.aspx
    a. Yes, this may be a prohibited export or an export license or general license may be required. (Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Syria or the Balkans, Belarus, Burma (Myanmar), Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Somalia, Yemen or Zimbabwe)
    b. No, proceed to next step
3. Perform Restricted Party Screening on Visual Compliance or the US Government Consolidated Export Control Lists, is there a match on the name or address? https://www.visualcompliance.com/logon.html or http://export.gov/ecr/eg_main_023148.asp
    a. Yes, this may be a prohibited export or an export license or general license may be required.
    b. No, proceed to next step
4. What is the export classification of the item? ECCN or USML category http://www.bis.doc.gov/policiesandregulations/ear/index.htm http://www.pmddtc.state.gov/regulations_laws/itar.html
5. Is the item listed as requiring an export license?
    a. Is there an available license exception?
        i. Yes, then document the exception
        ii. No, then an export license must be obtained from the US government
    b. No, proceed with shipment according to dangerous goods shipping requirements, if applicable.
6. Are there related limitations or issues, such contract terms, payment issues (e.g., with letters of credit); intellectual property rights, internal business policies, conflict of interest rules, foreign export and import laws, or hazardous materials or other safety-related regulations?

Contact Brittany Whiting, UC San Diego Export Control Officer, for export reviews and licensing at tel: 858-534-4175 or brwhiting@ucsd.edu

Http://export.ucsd.edu

Alphabetical Listing of Export Restricted Biological Items

There are two sets of regulations for export restricted biological items, the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) from Dept. of State and the Export Administration Regulations from Dept. of Commerce. These items require export licenses to all countries. Licensing takes about 6 weeks. Fines are $250,000 per violation. See http://export.ucsd.edu

These listed items are controlled for export regardless of quantity or attenuation, genetic elements or genetically modified organisms for such agents or "toxins", including small quantities or attenuated strains of select biological agents or "toxins" that are excluded from the lists of select biological agents or "toxins" by APHIS, CDC, or DHHS.

Under the ITAR, Biological agents and biologically derived substances specifically developed, configured, adapted, or modified for the purpose of increasing their capability to produce casualties in humans or livestock, degrade equipment or damage crops are controlled under the US Munitions List CATEGORY XIV—TOXICOLOGICAL AGENTS, INCLUDING CHEMICAL AGENTS, BIOLOGICAL AGENTS, AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT. See http://www.pmddtc.state.gov/regulations_laws/itar.html

Certain precursor chemicals, Biosafety gear, and lab equipment are also export restricted see Categories 1 & 2 of the Commerce Control List http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/commerce-control-list-ccl

Abrin
Aflatoxins
African horse sickness virus
African Swine fever virus
Andes virus
Avian influenza (AI) viruses with high pathogenicity (HP), AI viruses that have an intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) in 6-week old chickens greater than 1.2; or AI viruses that cause at least 75% mortality in 4- to 8-week old chickens infected intravenously. Note: Avian influenza (AI) viruses of the H5 or H7 subtype that do not have either of the characteristics described in above should be sequenced to determine whether multiple basic amino acids are present at the cleavage site of the haemagglutinin molecule (HA0). If the amino acid motif is similar to that observed for other HPAI isolates, then the isolate being tested should be considered as HPAI and the virus is export restricted
Bacillus anthracis
Bluetongue virus
Botulinum toxins
Brucella abortus
Brucella melitensis
Brucella suis

Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) mallei
Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) pseudomallei
Chapare virus
Chikungunya virus
Chlamydophila psittaci (formerly Chlamydia psittaci)
Choclo virus
Cholera toxin
Clavibacter michiganensis subspecies sepedonicus (syn. Corynebacterium michiganensis subspecies sepedonicum or Corynebacterium sepedonicum);
Clostridium botulinum
Clostridium argentinense (formerly known as Clostridium botulinum Type G) botulinum neurotoxin producing strains
Clostridium baratii, botulinum neurotoxin producing strains
Clostridium butyricum, botulinum neurotoxin producing strains
Clostridium perfringens, epsilon toxin producing types
Clostridium perfringens alpha, beta 1, beta 2, epsilon and iota toxins
Coccidioides immitis
Coccidioides posadasii
Cochliobolus miyabeanus (Helminthosporium oryzae)

Colletotrichum kahawae (Colletotrichum coffeanum var. virulans)
Conotoxins
SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV)
Coxiella burnetii
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus
Dengue fever virus
Diacetoxyscirpenol toxin
Dobrava-Belgrade virus
Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus
Ebola viruses
Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli (E Coli), Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli (STEC) of serogroups O26, O45, O103, O104, O111, O121, O145, O157, and other shiga toxin producing serogroups Note: Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli (STEC) is also known as enterohaemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC) or verocytotoxin producing E. coli (VTEC).
Equine Morbillivirus (Hendra Virus)
Foot and mouth disease virus
Francisella tularensis

"Genetic elements" or genetically modified organisms that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of microorganisms controlled by 1C351.a to .c, 1C352, 1C354 "Nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of any of the microorganisms controlled by 1C351.a to .c, 1C352, or 1C354" means any sequence specific to the relevant controlled microorganism that: in itself or through its transcribed or translated products represents a significant hazard to human, animal or plant health; or is known to enhance the ability of a microorganism controlled by 1C351.a to .c, 1C352, or 1C354, or any other organism into which it may be inserted or otherwise integrated, to cause serious harm to human, animal or plant health. "Genetically modified organisms" include organisms in which the genetic material (nucleic acid sequences) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination, and encompasses those produced artificially in whole or in part. "Genetic elements" include, inter alia, chromosomes, genomes, plasmids, transposons, and vectors, whether genetically modified or unmodified, or chemically synthesized in whole or in part.
"Genetic elements" or genetically modified organisms that contain nucleic acid sequences coding for any of the "toxins" controlled by 1C351.d or "sub-units of toxins" thereof.
Goat pox virus
Guanarito virus
Hantaan virus
HT-2 toxin
Influenza Reconstructed replication competent forms of the 1918 pandemic influenza virus containing any portion of the coding regions of all eight gene segments
Japanese encephalitis virus
Junin virus
Kyasanur Forest virus
Laguna Negra virus
Lassa fever virus
Louping ill virus
Lujo virus

Lumpy skin disease virus
Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCV)
Lyssa virus (aka Rabies)
Machupo virus
Magnaporthe oryzae (Pyricularia oryzae)
Marburg virus
Microcyclus ulei (syn. Dothidella ulei)
Microcystin (Cyanginosin)
Modeccin toxin
Monkey Pox virus
Murray Valley encephalitis virus
Mycoplasma capricolum subspecies capripneumoniae ("strain F38").
Mycoplasma mycoides subspecies mycoides SC (small colony) (a.k.a. contagious bovine pleuropneumonia);
Newcastle disease virus
Nipah virus
Omsk haemorrhagic fever virus
Oropouche virus
Peronosclerospora philippinensis (a.k.a. Peronosclerospora sacchari);
Peste des petits ruminates virus
Phoma glycinicola (formerly Pyrenochaeta glycines)
Porcine enterovirus type 9 (swine vesicular disease virus)
Porcine herpes virus (Aujeszky's disease)
Andean potato latent virus (Potato Andean latent tymovirus)
Potato spindle tuber viroid.
Powassan virus
Puccinnia graminis ssp. graminis var. graminis/Puccinia graminis ssp. graminis var. stakmanii (Puccinia graminis [syn. Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici])
Puccinia striformis (syn. Puccinia glumarum)
Rabies virus and all other members of the Lyssavirus genus
Ralstonia solanacearum, race 3, biovar 2
Rathayibacter toxicus;
Ricin
Rickettsia prowazekii (aka rickettsia prowasecki)
Rift Valley fever virus
Rinderpest virus

Rocio virus
Sabia virus
Salmonella typhi
SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV)
Saxitoxin
Sclerophthora rayssiae var. zeae;
Seoul virus
Sheep pox virus
Shiga toxin
Shigella dysenteriae
Sin nombre virus
St. Louis encephalitis virus
Staphylococcus aureus toxins Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxins, hemolysin alpha toxin, and toxic shock syndrome toxin (formerly known as Staphylococcus enterotoxin F)
Swine fever virus (Hog cholera virus)
Synchytrium endobioticum;
T-2 toxin
Teschen disease virus
Tetrodotoxin (TTX)
Tick-borne encephalitis complex viruses (Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus aka Far Eastern subtype) (Siberian subtype)
Thecaphora solani
Tilletia indica
Variola virus (Smallpox virus)
Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis virus
Verotoxin & other Shiga like ribosome inactivating proteins
Vesicular stomatitis virus
Vibrio cholerae
Viscum Album Lectin 1 (Viscumin)
Volkensin toxin
Western equine encephalitis virus
Xanthomonas albilineans
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri A) (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae (syn. Pseudomonas campestris pv. oryzae); proteobacteria
Yellow fever virus
Yersinia pestis

United States Import Permits for Infectious or Toxic Agents

Certain items may require an import license from CDC, APHIS or USFWS.

CDC Etiologic Agent Import Permit Program (EAIPP) http://www.cdc.gov/od/eaipp/

Items Requiring Permits:

Infectious biological agent

A microorganism (including, but not limited to, bacteria (including rickettsiae), viruses, fungi, or protozoa) or prion, whether naturally occurring, bioengineered, or artificial, or a component of such microorganism or prion that is capable of causing communicable disease in a human.

Infectious Substance: Any material that is known or reasonably expected to contain an infectious biological agent.

Vectors

Any animals(vertebrate or invertebrate) including arthropods or any noninfectious self-replicating system (e.g., plasmids or other molecular vector) or animal products (e.g., a mount, rug, or other display item composed of the hide, hair, skull, teeth, bones, or claws of an animal) that are known to transfer or are capable of transferring an infectious biological agent to a human.

Bats: All live bats require an import permit from the CDC and the U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services. The application for a CDC import permit for live exotic bats is on this website.

Snails: Snail species capable of transmitting a human pathogen require a permit from CDC.

- USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) permits are required for infectious agents of livestock & biological materials containing animal material. Tissue culture materials & suspensions of cell culture grown viruses or other etiologic agents containing growth stimulants of bovine or other livestock origins are controlled by the USDA due to the potential risk of introduction of exotic animal diseases into the U.S. USDA/APHIS at (301) 734-7834 (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/index.shtml)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service permits are required for certain live animals, including bats. Please call 1-800-344-WILD for further information (http://www.fws.gov/le/businesses.html).

- Individuals wishing to import select agents and toxins must be registered with CDC's Select Agent Program for the select agent(s) and toxin(s) listed on the import permit application. Also, In accordance with 42 CFR Part 73.16(a), an APHIS/CDC Form 2 must be completed and submitted to the CDC Select Agent Program & granted approval prior to the shipment of the select agents or toxins under the import permit. Additional information can be found at www.cdc.gov/od/sap.